

Send Trio Dawn for Three Months on Liquor Counts

Glamorous Blonde, Charged Jointly With Brother, Released When Brother Pleads Guilty in Court. Police Find Considerable Beer and Whiskey in House of Non-Drinker on Three Visits. Third Man Admits Guilt.

Three men, Alex Kuzminitchuk, from Mountjoy Township, Louis Moreau, of Timmins and William Houle, of Deloro Township, each were sentenced to serve three months in jail following convictions on charges of keeping liquor for sale in police court on Tuesday afternoon.

Charged jointly with Alex Kuzminitchuk was his sister Sonya Kuzminitchuk. The sister, a tall girl who wore a big flower-bedecked hat over her flowing blonde locks, and a fur cape, pleaded not guilty to the charge. When her brother admitted his guilt, the crown withdrew the charge against the girl.

Police said that they raided the second house on William Street, across the bridge. They found beer and whiskey in the establishment.

Timmins Police Constable Joseph Gariepy said that he and two other officers paid a visit to the Moreau household at 136 Oak Avenue, at 4:30 a.m. on Sunday, August 25. Two men and four women were drinking beer. There were four pints of beer on a bedroom window sill and four more pints in the icebox in the house. A part bottle of whiskey was also found.

Moreau admitted to him, the policeman testified that he was selling a couple of cases of beer a week. He was forced to do so, he said, to earn a living. On a previous raid, the officer said, whiskey and beer were found. At that time Moreau told the invading members of the constabulary that he did not drink himself. Before that another visit was made. Eight persons were in the house drinking at that time.

Moreau denied that he had ever sold beer or whiskey. He admitted however that he had told the officer that he was forced to sell a couple of cases of beer a week to live.

After a moment of apparent indecision Houle pleaded guilty to the charge against him. Police said that there were five persons drinking in his place when they raided and Houle, forthwith, was sentenced to the usual three months.

Canadian Mines to Pay \$71,573,195 in Dividends for First Nine Months of Year

Figure for September Will Exceed \$14,000,000

While two companies on a regular dividend basis are yet to be heard from, seventeen Canadian mining companies are on record to distribute the sum of \$13,725,011.56 to shareholders in the form of dividends during the month of September, according to figures compiled by The Globe and Mail. This is only \$119,123.93 short of the total distributed in September, 1939, but assuming that the two companies still to declare their dividends pay the usual amount, the increase over 1939 month will be \$245,121.51.

This will be the seventh month this year that has shown an increase over the comparable month of 1939, only two months having shown a small decline. Payments for September include one newcomer, Surf Inlet Mines, making the sixteenth mine to declare an initial dividend this year. Payments so far declared are as follows:

Beattie	\$ 192,505.92
Canadian Malartic	73,027.10
Coniaurum	110,669.72
Dome	973,334.00
Granby	87,539.00
Hollinger	300,000.00
International Nickel	246,012.50
Lake Shore	1,000,000.00
McIntyre	399,000.00
McKenzie	87,000.00
Noranda	2,239,772.00
Perron	100,000.00
Pickle Crow	300,000.00
Siscoe	139,201.89
Surf Inlet	39,974.43
Sylvanite	164,975.00

The two companies yet to be heard from are Central Patricia and Macassa, and if they both pay their usual amounts, will distribute \$150,000 and \$214,245.44, respectively, making a total of \$14,089,257 for the month.

Assuming that Central Patricia and Macassa pay their usual amounts, total for the first nine months of this year will be \$71,573,195.21, compared with \$67,234,375.33 in the comparable period of 1939, an increase of 6.4 per cent. Monthly totals follow:

	1940	1939
Jan.	\$ 5,972,146.21	\$ 4,995,321.17
Feb.	1,374,461.70	1,897,137.85
March	14,389,938.70	14,063,651.14
April	5,272,413.78	5,213,617.23
May	1,957,227.01	1,710,115.01
June	17,197,735.31	16,688,615.24
July	8,943,329.34	6,520,701.55
Aug.	2,276,686.16	2,311,280.65
Sept.	14,089,251.00	13,844,135.49

Toronto Telegram: A neutral nation is using its wisdom nowadays to be armed to its teeth—yes, wisdom, teeth.

Gracie Fields to Appear in the Camp Monday, Sept. 16

Famous British Comedienne to Stop Off Here on Tour of Canada.

Gracie Fields, best loved and highest paid English comedienne, will be in the Porcupine district on September 16. It was announced on Monday at the regular meeting of the Kiwanis Club.

Miss Fields, who is touring Canada, is sponsored by the Navy League. It was suggested at the club meeting that Miss Fields appear in the Porcupine under the auspices of the service clubs of representatives of all the service clubs in the camp.

She will, very likely, appear in the McIntyre Arena.

Meeting of the Kiwanis Club took the form of an open forum. A long discussion on war services took place.

A. F. McDowell occupied the chair. Fritz Woodbury led the singing and W. H. Wilson accompanied on the piano.

Announcement was made that the next meeting of the Kiwanis Club would take place on Tuesday, September 3rd.

Recent Fall of Paris Was the Sixth Time in History of City

First Capture Occurred Before the Beginning of the Christian Era.

(From Capper's Weekly)

When Paris surrendered to the German army recently, it was the sixth time that world-famous city capitulated to an attacking foe.

Its first experience of this nature goes back nearly twenty centuries, to the year 52 B.C., when it was a village on the Ile de la Cite in the Seine river. Known then as Lutetia, it was the capital of a Gallic tribe called the Parisii, which later gave their name to the city. Julius Caesar and his Roman Legions were its first captors, but before they could occupy the town the population burned it to the ground. It will be news to most persons, not students of history, that the city was in existence even before the time of Christ. For more than four centuries the Romans held possession of it. It was during that period that the foundations were laid for a future city of beauty and grandeur, for the Romans, among many other improvements, built a great amphitheatre, several temples and an aqueduct.

Late in the Fifth Century, perhaps about 490, a warlike tribe of Franks led by a remarkable youth named Clovis, who had turned Christian, attacked and captured Paris from the Romans. It was in these tribes that the French nation had its origin and Clovis often has been called the first French ruler. The dynasty continued under Clovis II and Clovis III.

The Danish invasions of Western Europe, including England, brought the next downfall to Paris in the Ninth Century which marked the beginning of a long era of feudalism in which Paris played an increasingly important part.

In 1422 the English under King Henry VI took Paris. It was during the French campaigns to retake the city that Joan of Arc played her historic part in 1429 but the English remained in possession of the city until 1463 when it was restored to Charles VII, then king of France.

During the Napoleonic wars the armies of England and Germany, then allies, occupied Paris after the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo.

The city next capitulated to the Prussians in 1871 at the end of a four-month siege when the inhabitants were on the verge of starvation.

The city of Paris has suffered less from destruction during all these wars fought for its possession than from its own citizens in revolutionary outbreaks. Fortunately the recent declaration that it was an "open city" before its capture again saved it from war's destructiveness. It was during the French Revolution late in the Eighteenth Century that the city suffered untold damage. Again in 1815 the city's fall was a signal for an insurrection against the Napoleonic dynasty which resulted in restoration of Louis XVIII to the throne. There was a repetition of this destructive outbreak after the Prussians gave up possession in 1871 and the Commune started its brief but bloody and destructive reign.

The history of Paris is typical of Europe which has been plagued by wars for 2,000 years. And the end is not yet.

CANADIAN RED CROSS FORM A WOMEN'S DRIVING CORPS.



In response to the request of hundreds of women anxious to be ready for national service, a Women's Voluntary Service Corps, including a section of trained drivers, will be formed by the Canadian Red Cross. Girls and women will give services free and will buy their own uniforms. At the LEFT (Above) is Mrs. W. D. Chambers, Montreal, the first Canadian woman to win the Military Medal in the last war, who has been appointed commandant of the Transport Service and at the (Right) Mrs. P. W. Arnold, Toronto, demonstrates the drivers' khaki uniform.

Cochrane Follows Timmins in Electing Woman Councillor

Miss Emma Dempsey Heads Poll in Municipal Election

On Monday in the municipal election at Cochrane to fill the vacancies on the town council following the resignation of four members following a vote against the town council's proposal to sell some of its public utilities in the interests of economy, Miss Emma Dempsey was elected at the head of the poll. Thus Cochrane has the first woman councillor in the history of the town, following the example of Timmins in this respect, even to placing the lady at the head of the poll. Unlike the last municipal election in Timmins, however, the vote at Cochrane on Monday was the smallest in 15 years, while Councillor Ellen M. Terry was elected head of the poll in one of the largest votes in the history of Timmins town elections.

Timmins is still well pleased with its first woman councillor, and Cochrane is also likely to find the move there a good one. Miss Emma Dempsey is a daughter of the late Sam J. Dempsey, one of the pioneers of Cochrane and for many years one of the outstanding citizens of the North. Miss Dempsey herself may be termed a pioneer citizen of Cochrane and the North having lived and worked in the community for many years.

Another of the councillors elected on Monday at Cochrane—Carl Thorning—is also a pioneer of the town in his own person, while his father, the late Otto Thorning, like the late S. J. Dempsey, was a consistent and persistent booster of Cochrane and district in the early days of the North. Councillor-elect Carl Thorning, like his father, is the editor of The Cochrane Northland Post.

There were five candidates in the election at Cochrane on Monday, with only four to be elected. The four elected, in order of the number of votes polled, was as follows:—Miss Emma Dempsey, Laughlin McKinnon, W. G. Martin and Carl Thorning. Mr. Thorning was an unsuccessful candidate at two previous municipal elections in Cochrane.

S. S. No. 2 Mountjoy to Re-open Tuesday After the Vacation

Will Have a Total Roll Call of 40.

School Section No. 2, Mountjoy township, announces it will re-open for the fall term on Tuesday, Sept. 3rd. It is further stated that any pupils wishing to remain out of school so as to assist in any material way with the work on the farm may obtain free permission to work at agricultural work. In those cases where permission has been asked and granted, arrangements will be made to see that their education has no handicap. The idea of the board is to have as many as practical help with the needed work. Plans are being made at present, so that there will be no last-minute rush.

Even the Fresh Eggs Now Foretell British Victory

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a reference to grain in the West, in Old Ontario, and in this North Land this year bearing distinct letters foretelling victory for Great Britain in the struggle against the gangster nations. There has also been reference recently to the Canadian now serving with the Canadian forces overseas who foretells victory for the British cause by a careful study and charting of astrology. While the grain omen presages a British victory this year, the letters on the grain being clearly marked "B.V.-41". This is read by those who study such matters as "British Victory-1941".

Add to these cases that of the Mount Pleasant men who has laid an egg bearing the letter "V" on its shell. In referring to the matter, The Windsor Daily Star last week said:—"Hen at Mount Pleasant, Ont., has laid an egg with a 'V' on the shell, which is taken to stand for 'victory.' A few of the other kinds of shells will be needed, however, before we achieve that."

Letters on Grain at Matheson Taken as Omens of Victory

"B.V.-41" Plainly Marked on Oats Reported from the Matheson Area.

Some time ago reference was made to reports from the West that grain this year had marks that appeared to be plainly the letters "B.V." and this was taken as an omen that the grain this year was foretelling a British victory. It was held that at the time of the last world war grain was similarly marked and the British victory followed in due course. Mention was also made in The Advance to the effect that similar reports of grain bearing the letters "B.V." had also been received from some parts of Old Ontario.

This week word comes from Matheson that the grain in that area this year is very plainly marked "B.V.-41". Several farmers and others who have seen the grain are ready to vouch for the fact that they have seen and studied grain grown in the Matheson area and that in more than one case the letters "B.V.-41" appear quite plainly on the grain. The Matheson people who have seen and studied the unusually marked grain are unanimous in suggesting that "B.V.-41" stands for the truth—"British Victory—1941," indicating that the British triumph is to become effective next year.

Those who thus prophecy that Britain will win next year are not as immediately optimistic as the Canadian soldier now overseas with a Canadian Highland regiment who says that by use of the science of astrology he is able definitely to set the date of the British victory in November.

Barrie Examiner: The present war has not yet produced an inspiring poem worthy of great occasion. John Masenhill's effusions, as Poet Laureate, are flat and mechanical. Winston Churchill is the only one who has risen to the heights of poetry and he has done it through the medium of prose.

Fire Fighters of Canada Rendering Notable Service

Fire Losses, However, Very Costly to Canadians.

Brantford, August 27—Fire losses throughout Canada in 1939 cost Canadians \$24,600,000, and during the year period from 1929 to 1939, approximately \$311,600,000. A Leslie Ham, manager of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Underwriters' Association told fire chiefs of the Dominion at a banquet here tonight marking the termination of their annual convention.

"Even in this day of large war contracts this is a sizable tax levied by fire on our pocket books," declared Mr. Ham, "because \$311,600,000 is a regrettable waste and would go far toward lessening our burden in the present war. The Dominion is doing its part in the defence of the Empire, because of what that Empire stands for. It will face unflinchingly growing budgets, each doing his best according to his status and ability, to help the armed forces and the exchequer, but will they pause sometimes to regret these millions of dollars lost in fire waste?"

Mr. Ham pointed out that the 10-year average per capita loss cost ending 1937 for Canada was 3.36 and for the United States 3.26. In Europe, however, an improved rate is keenly noticeable; figures for certain past periods show England's running at 71 cents, France 55 cents, Italy 28 cents, Germany 16 cents, Holland 11 cents and Austria seven cents.

"In this respect the people of the Western Hemisphere might well contemplate this comparison," said Mr. Ham, "and profitably seek the cause or causes of our own deplorable record."

There are three chief causes for fire losses, Mr. Ham told the convention. They are lack of forethought, mischance and carelessness. "Carelessness is by far the worst offender," said Mr. Ham. "The careless smoker, the ill-kept factory, or the unkept basement may, in the wink of an eye, wipe out of existence lives and property beyond the dreams of even a Nazi saboteur. The effect of measuring our shortcomings is not a matter of confession, it goes much deeper. By appreciating our loss we may be led to determine its cause, and by realizing the cost in hard cash, we may be impelled to take steps to alleviate the condition."

He pointed out that insurance companies do not absorb these losses. They are distributed among those who insure, who, in turn, recoup their expenditure by adding these charges to the cost of production.

Mr. Ham paid tribute to the efforts of the fire fighting organizations throughout Canada, pointing out that the figures he had quoted, bad as they are, do not mean that the fault lies with the fire fighting forces. "In my work of collaborating with the fire departments in Canada I have found that our municipalities are well served by men who take their work seriously," said Mr. Ham. "They are men who have studied new methods, and who, when called upon, actually risk their lives to safeguard life and property which has been jeopardized by the thoughtlessness of some individual."

Bigamist Given One Year First Wife is on Relief

Refuses to Believe That His Second Wife, Whom he Married in South Porcupine This Year, Laid the Information Against Him. States First Wife, Married in Sudbury in 1931, Ran Around With Other Men. Was Legally Separated.

Iceland is Not an Ice-bound, Barren, Barbarous Country

Instead It is a Highly-civilized and Pleasing Land.

(From The Globe and Mail)

Canadian soldiers now are on guard in Iceland. This news first came as something of a shock to people in this country. Iceland of all places! The very name implied a country whose climate even hardy Canadians could not stand. Why send the Dominion's young men to so outlandish a place? Then people began to read up on Iceland. Hitler's Norwegian conquests brought the war closer to this far-north country. As an air base, it would lessen the distance to Britain and America. Since nazism became a power, Hitler's agents have had an eye on Iceland. German scientists began "hollidaying" in the country. They were interested in wind currents and in the "life of the land." Last year a German commission demanded an air base but the Icelanders were consistent in their resistance.

In view of this Nazi threat and Iceland's attitude toward it, Empire authorities stepped in. There must be no Nazi air base in Iceland. Britain and Canada are vitally concerned. The air line from Iceland to England is but 1,000 miles; to Halifax, 1,800 miles; and to Montreal, 2,400 miles.

Hence Canada's interest in the little northern country, just south of the Arctic Circle; hence also the presence of her soldiers.

But these young Canadians will not suffer in Iceland. There is nothing barbarous about the place. Since 1918, Iceland has been an independent State, associated with Denmark only through the Crown. And it has the oldest Parliamentary Assembly in the world: the Althing, first convened in 930, and, with brief, interruption, functioning ever since.

So that Canadian soldiers are on guard in a country that was proceeding in orderly civilized fashion centuries before their own was discovered. The climate is comparatively mild, but variable, and the long nights will be a novelty to the men on guard; as will the occasional floating in of polar bears on ice floes. So will many local customs, of course; but the point is that Iceland is not a wild nor barren country. Telegraph, telephone, postal service, and roads establish rapid communication. There also is a university (established in 1911), a national library, and national museums of sculpture, natural history, antiquities and archives.

True, the country is relatively isolated. Many of its requirements must be imported, but it also does a large export business in fish products, mutton, wool, sheepskins, and so on. Iceland is a country worthy of Canada's protection—especially as it does not want anything to do with Hitler, particularly regarding air bases.

Never Such Jousting as in Britain's Sky To-day

The airmen of England, fighting man to man in the skies, are nothing less than the centre of the world to-day. We in America strain our eyes and ears for news of them. We cherish every item of skill and daring that the censors see fit to pass," says the New York Herald Tribune editorially. It continues in part:

"They are few in numbers, as armies of any age have been counted. True, only a long roll of effort by many men makes their flight possible—an effort of invention, of experiment, of pioneering in the past and of manufacture and maintenance in the present. But when the great soaring thrust of wing and instant skill of aim spell victory or defeat, one pair of eyes, one brain, one body, stakes all. Even on the German side, which depends more upon numbers and organization and less upon individual daring, the totals run in the hundreds, at the most a few thousand. On the side of England a score of pilots can repulse a far-flung raid. At the climax of the struggle the whole cause of British survival—the fate, indeed, of the western world—may rest upon the heart, the genius, of a few score of flyers.

"One's mind turns back to the great warriors of old who fought single-handed for their armies and their peoples—to the Homeric champions, to David who slew his Goliath, to the Knights of the Round Table. There never was such jousting as has filled the skies over England and the Channel in the last few weeks.

"One must be dull, indeed, not to be profoundly stirred by the great spectacle, so swift, so invisible, so incredible. If only it should be prophetic of a day to come when men shall once more be as gods!"

Henry Trepannier, 29, of 15 1/2 Wilson Avenue, pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy in police court here on Tuesday afternoon and was sentenced to one year in jail. "I think the proper sentence in this case would be one year in jail. I can, under the Code, give up to seven years for a first offense," said Magistrate Atkinson, imposing sentence.

The accused man, who married in Sudbury in 1931, married another girl in South Porcupine on March 10 of this year. He seemed very much surprised when he learned, upon questioning, that his second wife had signed the information against him. Incredulously when the Magistrate told him that the information signed by his second wife, he again asked the Magistrate, "Is there any one who can give me proof of that?"

"Well," said the Magistrate, waving the information, "it is right here if you want to see it. The signature is on this document."

Shaking his head in a puzzled manner and looking intently at his second wife, who sat in the audience, he sat down.

The information against Trepannier brought out the fact that he married Lorette Madore in Sudbury in 1931. He went through the formality of a marriage ceremony again in 1931, this time in South Porcupine. Police volunteered the information that the second wife was with child and that the first wife, who had two children by Trepannier, was on relief in Ottawa at the present time.

Given permission to speak after his plea of guilty, Trepannier told the court that he married Miss Madore in Sudbury in 1931. After his marriage, he said, he found out that his wife had had a child by another man three years before the marriage. She was running around with other men during the time she was married to him, he said, and she became diseased and then named him as the source of the disease.

"I got a legal separation from her in Ottawa," Trepannier said. "I tried to get an annulment but the priest told me that it would cost \$375 and I couldn't see that. I married in South Porcupine and my wife has been good to me. She is a good girl and I didn't want to tell her about this."

German Prisoner Proved Life Free and Easy Here

(From Toronto Telegram)

Wanderings of the escaped German prisoner, from the time he left You Know Where in Canada till he was picked up at a place which is openly and brazenly admitted to have been Montreal, had their humorous side. Moreover, they demonstrated very clearly the tremendous difference between life in Canada and life in Germany today.

From the military standpoint the escapade is not so amusing. For the better part of a day after the break had been made not only had the police and public not been warned to look out for the fugitive, but there were positive denials that anything was known of it. Similarly, for fourteen hours after the prisoner had been recaptured, searchers were still combing the bush around the camp, no word of the capture having reached them.

For the prisoner there must have been surprise at how easy everything was made for him. Even after the hue and cry was on, the general public took the apparently homeless wanderer to its bosom. A youth taught him the technique of hitch-hiking, motorists sped him on his way, a service station provided him with a free road map, from someone else came a chocolate bar, and one kind, brotherly heart actually lent him \$2. So he was able to travel three hundred and seventy-five miles with ease and rapidity.

If he had been a Briton in Germany, his case would have been different. Police supervision which is normal in European countries even in peace time would have meant that his movements would have had to be stealthy instead of open. He would have found no freely offered road maps, and no chocolate bars or money growing on the bushes along the way. For that matter there would be no motors to pick him up owing to the restriction on the use of gasoline.

In Canada, the United States and Britain, travellers have been accustomed to move about freely, and to look upon people they meet on the way as fellow travellers on the friendly road. It is rather hard for us to adjust ourselves to an attitude in which we view every stranger with suspicion and remember that even walls have ears.

Blainmore Enterprise: The editor of an Alberta weekly newspaper asked his readers to send in remarks on the subject, "Books that have helped me." One of the replies was: "My mother's cook book and my father's check book."